L 36264-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007826 S/0000/64/000/000/0117/0121

AUTHOR: Pogodayeva, V. G.; Stolyarov, K. P.

TITLE: Comparative study of methods for oxidizing trace amounts of chromium

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Metody kolichestvennogo opredeleniya elementov (Methods for the quantitative determination of elements). Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1964, 117-121

TOPIC TAGS: chromium determination, chromium oxidation, chromium admixture, photometric analysis, diphenylcarbazode

ABSTRACT: Methods for oxidizing microgram amounts of chromium prior to photometric determination of Cr(VI) (Uch. zap. LGU, 297, 1960, 170) were compared. Cr(III) was oxidized to Cr(VI) in alkaline solution with hydrogen peroxide or in sulfuric acid solution with persulfate in the presence of silver ions, and Cr(VI) was determined by oxidation of diphenylcarbazide solutions and measurement of their optical density. Both methods gave satisfactory results if data for the calibration graph were obtained under experimental conditions; but determination of Cr was more accurate if oxidation by persulfate was used, provided the sulfuric acid solution was partially neutralized with NaOH and the oxidation was carried

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L 36264-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007826

out in 1 N H_2SO_4. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

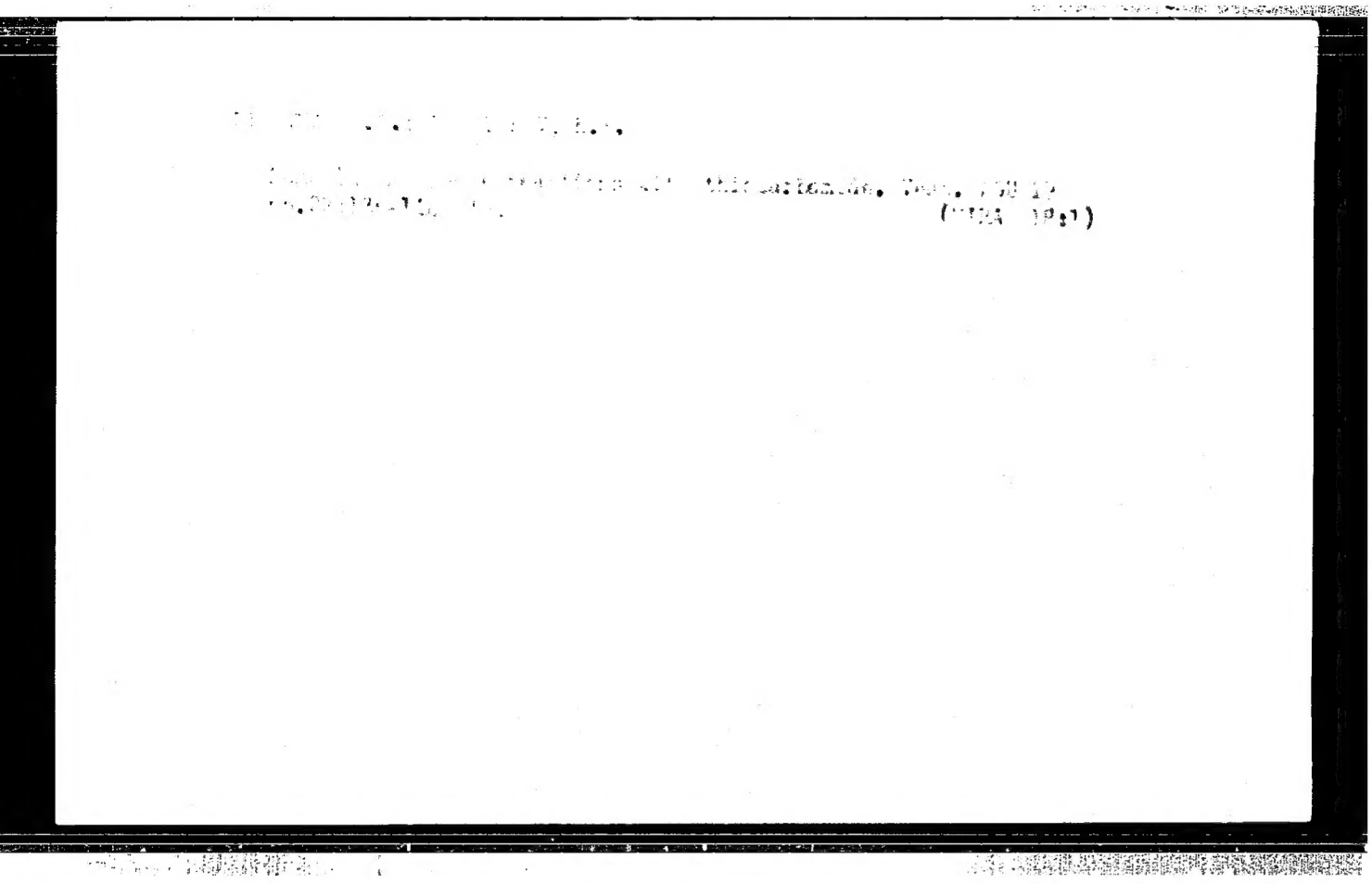
SUBMITTED: 28Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

SHALKOVA, Ol'ga Grigor'yevna; LAPCHINSKAYA, Leonid Isaakovna; VERESHCHAKOVA, Valentina Anatol'yevna; SMIRNOV, K.I., red.

[Methods of the phase analysis of nickel-based alloys] Metody fazovogo analiza splavov na osnove nikelia. Leningrad, 1964. 29 p. (MIRA 18:3)



STOLYAROV, K.P.; DROBACHENKO, A.V.

Semiquantitative fluorimetric determination of copper with benzoin.
Vest. LGU 20 no.10:120-124 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

[redacted], I.A.

[redacted]photometric study of ascorbinate complexes. Part 3: Study of the system neodymium - ascorbic acid. Vest. LGU 20 no.16: [redacted]95 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

STOLYAROV, K.I.; VINOGRADOVA, N.I.

Solubility of oxides and carbonates of rare-earth elements, yttrium and scandium, in complexon III solutions. Vest. LGU 20 no.16:96-100 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 11208-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) LJP(c) RM/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6003614 SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/65/000/003/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, K. P.; Amantova, I. A. 32 B

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of ascorbate complexes. Part III. Study of the neodymium-ascorbic acid system 44,55 21

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 3, 1965, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: neodymium compound, complex molecule, ascorbic acid, spectrophotometric analysis

ABSTRACT: Complex formation between ascorbic acid and neodymium was studied by pH measurements and spectrophotometric analysis in the 570-590 mμ range, where light absorption changes abruptly when the complex is formed. Several series of neodymium chloride solutions with constant neodymium concentration (0.0084M) and a variable ascorb-

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.420.62

2

L 11208-66
ACC NR: AP6003614

ic acid concentration (0.025-1.000 M) at various pH's were studied. The absorption maximum of the neodymium solution in the presence of ascorbic acid shifts from 579 to 582-583 mμ in the acid region and to 585-587 mμ in the alkaline region. The maximum absorption occurs at pH 6. The data show that the complexes NdHA and NdA are formed at pH 2.5-4.0 and pH > 4 respectively. Since complex NdA is much more stable than NdHA and has a somewhat deeper color, it is of interest from an analytical point of view. It is shown that NdA can be used for the spectrophotometric determination of neodymium: the Lambert-Beer law obtains in the $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M-$15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M range of neodymium concentration. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 15345-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6003615 SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/65/000/003/0096/0100

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, K. P.; Vinogradova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Solubility of oxides and carbonates of rare earths, yttrium, and scandium in solutions of complexon III

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 3, 1965, 96-100

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, yttrium, scandium, carbonate, solubility, chelate compound, acid base equilibrium

ABSTRACT: Rare earth and yttrium content in prepared solutions in complexon III was determined by binding excess complexon III and displacing the rare earth ions from the complexonates by trivalent bismuth ions and titrating the rare earth ions with a complexon III solution. Scandium was determined by titrating the uncombined complexon III with a magnesium chloride solution. Data on the solubility of rare earth, yttrium, and scandium carbonates in complexon III solutions are shown in fig. 1. The solubility of the corresponding oxides is also given. pH measurements of

Card 1/3 UDC: (546.65+546.641+546.631) : 532.73

L 15345-66
ACC NR: AP6003615

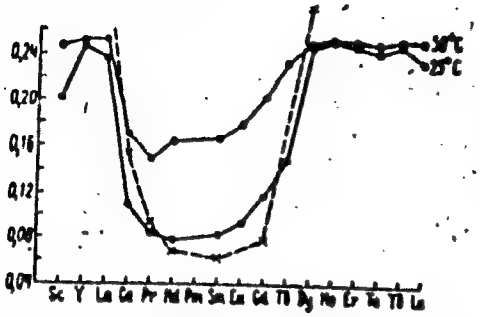


Fig. 1. Solubility of rare earth, yttrium, and scandium carbonates in complexone III solutions at 25 and 50°C. Concentration of complexon III, 0.25 mol/l is from data of I. K. Marsh (*J. Chem. Soc.*, 451, 1955).

complexon III solutions before and after the dissolution of carbonates indicate that the dissolution occurs as follows:

$$Me_2(CO_3)_3 + 2H_2Y^{-2} \rightleftarrows 2MeY^- + 2HCO_3^{-1} + CO_2\uparrow + H_2O.$$

Curves of the solubility of the oxides (except scandium) in complexon III solutions show a direct proportion between the complexon III concentration and the oxide solubility. pH measurements of the solutions before and after the dissolution of oxides indicate the reaction

$$Me_2O_3 + 2H_2Y^{-2} \rightleftarrows 2MeY + 2OH^- + H_2O.$$

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L 15345-66
ACC NR: AP6003615

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009

Card 3/3

18IT103

USSR/Radio - Societies Apr 51
Television

"Activity of the All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications [redacted] A. S. Popov (VNORIE)," L. Stolyarov

"Radio" No 4, p 48

Popov Society held joint meeting with Ministries of Communications (MS) and Communications Equipment Ind (MPSS) and All-Union Sci Council on Radio Phys and Radio Eng, Acad Sci USSR, to discuss television problems. Chief reports on this

18IT103

USSR/Radio - Societies (Contd) Apr 51

subject were by B. M. Baranov, Chief, Moscow Television Network Directorate, and I. A. Lobanev (DOSARM). Resolutions: Noted valuable work of amateurs in long-distance reception. Recommended that MPSS design special antenna for long-distance reception. Recommended that VNORIE together with MPSS and MS conduct competition for cheap television set suitable for mass-production.

18IT103

STOLYAROV, L. (F.)

Scientific meeting dedicated to the celebration of Radio Day. Radio no. 7:3-4 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

(Radio--Congresses)

SIFOROV, V.; STOLYAROV, L., inzh.

From the invention of radio to modern electronics. NTO no.2: 52-54 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Popov, Aleksandr Stepanovich, 1859-1906) (Electronics)

STOLYAROV, L.G.

Scientific meeting devoted to Radio Day. Priroda 45 no.8:110-111 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S.Popova.
(Radio)

STOLYAROV, L.G.

A.S.Popov gold medal award. Priroda 45 no.7:107 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S.Popova, Moskva.
(Rewards (Prizes, etc.))

109-9-15/15

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, L.G.

TITLE: A Science Conference dedicated to the "Radio Day" (Nauchnaya Sessiya, posvyashchennaya "Dnyu Radio")

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, Nr 9, pp. 1221-1224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An All-Union Scientific Conference took place in Moscow during 20-25 May, 1957. The Conference was organized by the Scientific-Technical Society for Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov, All-Union Scientific Council for Radio Physics and Radio Engineering of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Ministries of Communications, Radio Equipment Industries, and Culture. The Conference was attended by scientific and engineering personnel from Moscow, Leningrad, Gor'kiy, Kiyev and other principal towns of the country and by representatives of various foreign countries; Bulgaria, Hungary, E. Germany, China, N.Korea, Poland, Czechoslovakia and members of the American Institute of Radio Engineers. The Conference was opened by V.I. Siforov, President of the Society and Corresponding Member of the AcSc USSR. The Plenary Session heard the following reports: A.D. Fortushenko, Member of the Ministry of Communications' Board, on "Ways of Technical Development of Electric Communication in the USSR"; Ye. A. Gaylish, Chief Engineer of the

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A Science Conference dedicated to the "Radio Day"

NII of the Ministry of the Radio Equipment Industry, on "Small Size Parts for General Application"; G.D. Glebov, Chief Engineer of the NII of the Ministry of the Radio Equipment Industry, on "Semiconductor Devices Produced by the Radio Equipment Industry, Prospects of Their Improvement and Expansion of Nomenclature"; Professor S.I. Kitayev on "Electric Telescopy"; Dotsent V.K. Tkach on "Application of Radio Methods for Study of Pathological Phenomena in an Organism." Some results of putting into operation the radio and electron part of a 10,000,000,000 ev synchrophasotron were submitted by A.L. Mints, Corresponding Member of the AcSc USSR. The Conference was divided into the following 12 sections: information theory, antenna systems, semiconductor devices, receiving and transmitting installations, wire communications, television, electronics, radio measurements, radio broadcasting, electro-acoustics and sound recording, general radio engineering and radio wave propagation, and technology of radio equipment production. Altogether over 200 reports were delivered. The Information Theory Section heard about 20 reports among which were the following: L.M. Fink on "Multiposition Systems of Frequency Radiotelegraphy"; N.L. Teplov on "Basic Correlations in Signal

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Integration and Fluctuating Interference in the Radio Receiver Channel"; K.A. Meshkovskiy on "Problems of Noiseproofing of Communication Systems which Receive a Whole Signal"; R.R. Varshamov on "Structure and Evaluation of the Quantity of Coded Signals with Correction of Errors"; V.M. Shteyn on "Quantum Noise of Group Signal in Frequency Separation of Signals"; L.A. Khalfin on "Information Theory of Geophysical Methods of Investigation"; L.A. Khalfin on "Signal Theory"; B.A. Varshaver on "Theory of Carrying Capacity in Binary Transmission"; N.A. Zheleznov on "Principle of Discretization in Theory of Signals Based on New Stochastic Model". The Semiconductor Section heard the following reports: E.I. Adirovich and A.Ya.Gordonov on "Theory and Experimental Investigation of Coefficients of Emitter-Collector Transmission in Junction Transistors"; Yu. K. Barsukov on "Transitional Blocking Process in Junction-type Germanium Diodes DGTs"; A.I.Borisov on "Nonlinear Amplifier Distortions in Transistors"; A.A. Rizkin on "Regeneration and Neutralization of Stages in Transistors"; V.N. Kononov on "Application of Nonlinear Feedback to Eliminate Saturation of Junction Transistors in Pulse Circuits"; Ya. A. Fedotov on "Frequency Properties of Drift Triodes". The Radio Engineering Section heard 19 reports among which were the following: Ya. S. Itskhoki on "Minimum Volume of a Pulse Transformer"; O.N. Litvinenko on the use of heterogenous lines with continuously alternating parameters for pulse shaping; Yu. B. Sindler and A. S. Nemirovskiy on "Calculation of the Influence of Fading in Designing Radio Relay

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Communication Lines"; V.S. Troitskiy on "Theory of the Molecular Generator and Fluctuation of Its Oscillation"; N.N. Lunacharskiy on "Effect of EMF with Alternating Parameters on a Self-Oscillating System"; I.L.Bernshteyn on "Phase Stabilization of the Frequency of Microwave Generators"; Yu. Ya. Yurov on "A New Microwave Band Balance Mixer". The Antenna Systems Section heard more than 15 reports. Among them were the following: V.I. Zimina on "Theory of Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves Along Tubes filled with Ionized Gas"; A.A. Pirogov on "Ballistic Antennas"; V.I. Talanov on "A Method Solving the Problem of Excitation of Surface Waves over an Impedance Surface"; P.R. Cherep on "Wave Guide Bend with Surface Wave"; N.P. Kerzhentseva on "Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves in Bent Wave Guides of Circular Cross Section"; A.A. Model' spoke on elements of an antenna-wave guide channel for multichannel radio relay lines; V.I. Krutikov on "Method of Broadband Balancing of the Antenna-Feeding Channel of Multichannel Radio Relay Lines"; M.E. Gertsenshteyn and A.M.Pokras on "Wave Guide Splitter with Variable Coupling"; A.L. Mikaelyan and A.K. Stolyarov on "Ferrite Valves Utilizing Ferromagnetic Resonance", and A.L. Mikaelyan and M.M. Koblov on "Application of Ferrites for Coaxial Valve Systems".

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Finally, the Electronics Section heard the following reports: S.I. Tetel'baum on "Inverse Wave Generators Without Delay-type Wave Guide Systems; Ye. N. Bazarov and M.Ye. Zhabotinskiy on "Frequency Conversion in a Reflex Klystron"; Yu. A. Katsman on "Parametric Phenomena in the Electronic Flux of a Transit Klystron"; S.M. Afanasov on "Electronic Retuning of Frequency of Cavity Resonators by the Reactive Diode Method"; I.F. Pes'yatskiy and D.N. Khorosh on "A Post-Acceleration System in Electron-Beam Tubes Permitting Retention of the Beam Deflection Sensivity in Large Deflections of the Feeding Voltage in the Second and First Anodes". The Radio Wave Propagation Section heard 8 reports among which were the following: A.V. Prosin on "The Maximum Permissible Frequency Band Which Can Be Transmitted in Long Range Tropospheric Ultrashort Wave Propagation"; K.M. Kosikov discussed the prospects of utilizing oblique and return reflections from great distances and around-the-world echo; N.M. Boyenkov on "Influence of Solar Eclipse on the Ionosphere on the Basis of Observations of 30 June 1954 and 25 February 1952"; A.A. Grigor'yeva on "Results of Vertical Radiation Measurement of the Coefficient of Absorbtion of Short Radio Waves in Ionosphere"; V.E. Kashprovskiy read a report on long-range direction finding of thunderstorms. Very short summaries of the above reports are given.

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 5/5

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, L.G. SOV/115-58-1-38/50

TITLE: A Conference on Radioactive Methods (Konferentsiya po radioaktivnym metodam kontrolya)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief note saying that a conference on radioactive methods of control and adjustment of industrial processes took place in 1957 in Riga. The conference was organized by the Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Main Office for Utilization of Atomic Energy at the USSR Council of Ministers), the Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications imeni A.S. Popov, the Sovnarkhoz and the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR. A group of 500 scientists and engineers from various cities parti-

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A Conference on Radioactive Methods

cipated. More than 30 reports on the theory, design and industrial application of instruments utilizing the radioactive isotopes were delivered.

1. Radioisotopes--Applications 2. Scientific reports

Card 2/2

STOLYAROV, L.O.

All-Union scientific session dedicated to "Radio Day". Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. no.4:517-521 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Radio)

STOLYAROV, L.

All-Union scientific session dedicated to "Radio Day." Radiotekhnika 13:71-80 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Radio)

05217
SOV/142-2-[illegible]/27

9(2,3), 17(0)

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, L.G.

TITLE: A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference on the application of radio electronics in medicine and biology was convened in Moscow from January 5 to January 10, 1959. The conference was organized by the Tsentral'noye pravleniye VNORiE imeni A.S. Popova (Central Directorate of VNORiE imeni A.S. Popov) in cooperation with the Vsesoyuznyy Sovet po radiofizike i radiotekhnike AN SSSR (All-Union Council on Radio Physics and Radio Engineering of the AS USSR), the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po radioelektronike (State Committee on Radio Electronics of the USSR Council of Ministers), the Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Health Protection) and the Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences). About [illegible] physicians, biologists and specialists in the

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A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

field of radio electronics participated. The conference was opened by Academician A I Berg. He stated that the application of modern electronics in medicine is constantly spreading. The positive properties of electronic devices attract the attention of physicians, biologists and physiologists. However, the total number of researchers performing theoretical or experimental work in this field is still unduly small. A I Berg emphasized that the USSR is capable of having first-class scientific research institutes and design offices. V.V. Parin, V.G. Mavrodiadi and I.T. Akulinichev delivered reports at the plenary session on January 5,1959. They stated that the introduction of radio electronic devices in experimental and clinical medicine is of great importance in the development of medical sciences, in diagnosis and curing of internal, nervous and other diseases as well as in surgery. The authors mention the electronic microscopes and electrical measuring and recording of physiological functions. Radio electronic devices may be used for compensating the losses of sight and hearing. Methods may be developed for controlling artificial limbs by biological currents. The

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electro-encephaloscope, a diagnostic electronic device, is present-

A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

ly successfully tested in hospitals. This device amplifies the biological currents which are taken from 50-100 different sections of the human brain. An electronic commutator connects consecutively each of these channels to a common amplifier. An image is obtained on the screen of an electron ray tube, similar to a TV image. By the brightness of individual sections of the image, one may determine those sections of the brain which are in an excited state. The report of P.V. Gusen'kov, read at the plenary session, dealt with problems of the present state and the future development of medical radio electronic devices. The conference work was conducted in the following sections: "Experimental Medicine and Biology", "Clinical Medicine", "Physiotherapy" and "Work Hygiene". The papers of N.A. Gabelova, G.G. Mel'nikova, V.V. Orlov, V.A. Polyantsev, N.A. Aladzhalova, V.A. Zverev and others, dealt with problems of applying radio electronics in experimental medicine and biology. The papers of A.I. Koblents - Mishke, I.T. Akulinichev, V.E. Belonovich, V.Ya. Evtin, P.P. Efrussi, N.M. Shcherbakov and I.V. Polotov, Ye.A. Yavorsk, L.N. Mishin and others were devoted to problems of applying radio electronics in clinical medicine

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SOV/142-2-3-25/27

A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

The paper of B.N. Aksenov and B.A. Kuz'min dealt with some data of a special surgical color T.V. device which was tested with positive results. M.D. Gurevich reported on research in the field of tumor diagnosis using ultrasound devices which is conducted in the USSR and abroad. The authors of this report describe the design of such a device which was developed in the USSR. The papers of L.A. Vodolazskiy, N.M. Liventsev, A.P. Livenson, V.G. Yasnogorodskiy, K.G. Knorre, Z.V. Gordon and I.K. Tabarovskiy dealt with the consideration of the present state and future possibilities of applying radio electronics in physiotherapy and for purposes of labor hygiene. A considerable number of interesting papers was discussed at the joint session of the sections. A.N. Obrosov and A.S. Presman emphasized in their papers the necessity of developing methods for dosing microwave energy which is to be absorbed in tissues of a living organism. I.T. Akulinichev, Ye.B. Babskiy, G.M. Petrov, A.I. Shachkova, N.I. Utoy, G.G. Gel'shteyn and V.B. Ushakov reported on a new electronic device, the so-called electro-cardiogram simulator which reproduces the electrical activity of the heart by means of mathematic modelling of a complicated physiological

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A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

process. In the paper of L.P. Shuvatov it was shown that some physiological functions of the organism (pulse, body temperatures, biological currents of muscles, breathing and others) may be recorded by miniature radio telemetering equipment. The weight of such a multi-channel transmitter does not exceed 500 grams. V.N. Khayutin remarked in his paper that electronic-mechanical transducers which are to be used for measuring bio-mechanical processes have a very high sensitivity and small dimensions. R.M. Moshchanskiy considers in his paper principal directions in the development of electroencephalographic research methods. D.N. Manitskiy investigated different differential amplifier circuits from the viewpoint of their utilization for clinical-physiological experiments and diagnostics. The paper of G.M. Frank and L.I. Gutenmakher dealt with the electronic analyser of biological microstructures (AMS) designed for automatic quantitative and qualitative analysis of different microscopic objects. L.I. Gutenmakher devoted his report to the problem of simulating electrically some

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memory functions. He considered the possibility of approximate reproduction (modelling) of end-results of some memory functions by means of electronic devices. The reports of L.D. Rozenberg and I. Ye. El'piner dealt with discussions of physical and technical principles of applying ultrasonic waves in biology and medicine. P.A. Kupriyanov explained the necessity of using new directions of theoretical radio engineering, for example, the theory of information, for studying and recording brain currents of patients being under narcosis. M.M. Bongard explained the manufacture of a single-channel color vision model with one semiconductor element at the input for modelling the function of the retina. More than 50 papers were read at the conference. As a result of their discussion, a resolution was passed. Besides praising the great success in applying radio electronic devices in medicine and biology, the lag was criticized which is observed in the practical application of these devices for the requirements of health protection. Recommendations were made for increasing the speed of introducing radio electronics in medicine and biology. The NTORiE imeni A.S. Popov must provide considerable cooperation for solving a number

A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

of problems. Especially the section of applying radio electronics in medicine, headed by Academician V.V. Parin, must develop considerable activity in the field of exchanging experience and information. In the future, conferences and meetings must be held dealing with problems of applying radio electronics in medicine and biology, aeroionization, application of microwaves, roentgen and radiological engineering. Concerning problems of applying radio electronics in medicine and biology, the USSR must cooperate with countries of the Peoples' Democracies and other foreign countries. An exhibition of radio electronic medical equipment was organized at the conference. More than 90 different devices were shown, which had been developed by the Soviet industry, medical institutes and radio amateurs. The devices produced by the industry may be divided into five categories; 1) ultrasound medical equipment; 2) low-frequency pulse equipment; 3) low-frequency amplifier recording and indicating devices; 4) high-frequency, ultrahigh-frequency and superhigh-frequency medical equipment; 5) different electronic medical devices. One of the most interesting exhibits were ultrasonic devices for tumor diagnoses and an ultra-

A Conference on Problems of the Application of Radio Electronics in Medicine and Biology

sonic dentist drill. Devices for ultrasonic treatment of tissues and organs were also of interest. Presently, low-frequency devices containing generators of single pulses, or pulses which are repeated according to a given low, find a wide-spread application for diagnostic purposes. A series of such devices was shown at the exibition; an electro-pulsator, an electro-diagnostic device, a GRP-1 generator of different types of currents for electro-physiological research. Further, devices for electrical stimulation of breathing, low-frequency amplifier recorders, and indicators, electrocardiographs, vectorelectrocardioscopes and electrogastrographs were shown. For recording some non-electric processes characterizing the activity of the heart and artory system, heart and blood vessels system, an attachment for a multi-channel electrocardiograph is used. Also phonocardiographic attachments were shown at the exhibition. High-frequency, ultrahigh-frequency and superhigh-frequency medical devices were shown in great numbers. Especially, the "Luch-56", a device of microwave therapy designed for deep heating of muscular tissues by superhigh frequency currents was of great interest. The author further mentions the hear-

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ing aid "Kristall" and a device for automatic count of erythrocytes and leucocytes in blood. The exhibition demonstrated the wide range of possibilities of applying radio electronic equipment in medicine and biology.

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1959

Card 9/9

AUTHOR: Stolyarov L.G., Engineer

TITLE: Chronicle - The All-Union Scientific Session Devoted to the 100th Birthday Anniversary of A.S. Popov, the Inventor of Radio

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol. 2, Nr 5, pp. [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In honor of A.S. Popov's 100th birthday anniversary, a conference on radio engineering was held in Moscow on June 8 to 13, 1959. The conference was convened by the Nauchno tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyaz. imeni A.S. Popova (Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov), Orgkomitet po provedeniyu stoletiya so dnya rozhdeniya A.S. Popova (Organizational Committee for Celebrating A.S. Popov's 100 Birthday Anniversary), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po radioelektronike (State Committee for Radio Elec-

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Chronicle The All-Union Scientific Session Devoted to the 100th Birthday Anniversary of A.S. Popov, the Inventor of Radio

tronics of the USSR Council of Ministers) Ministerstvo svyazi SSSR (USSR Ministry of Communications) Ministerstvo kul'tury SSSR (USSR Ministry of Culture), Vsesoyuznyy sovet po radiofizike i radiotekhnike (All Union Council for Radio Physics and Radio Engineering) and the AN SSSR (AS USSR). The conference sessions were held in the assembly hall of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University) and at the Tsentral'nyy Dom Sovetskoy Armii (Central House of the Soviet Army). More than 2000 specialists participated, they were representatives of higher educational and scientific research institutions, industrial installations and representatives of scientific-technical societies of Hungary, [illegible], Czechoslovakia, China, Rumania, France, Great Britain, the USA and the German Democratic Republic. The plenary session was opened

Card 2/17

Chronicle - The All-Union Scientific Session Devoted to the 100th Birthday Anniversary of A.S. Popov, the Inventor of Radio

by Corresponding member of the AS USSR, V.I. Siforov, the chairman of the Tsentral'noye pravleniye nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova (Central Directorate of the Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communication imeni A.S. Popov). At the opening plenary session, Doctor L. Essen (Great Britain) and Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences S.M. Rytov (USSR) were decorated with gold medals "imeni A.S. Popov" by Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Essen received the medal for the development of an atomic frequency standard and S.M. Rytov for his work in the field of statistical physics. Also at the first plenary session, Academician A.N. Shchukin read a paper on the influence of fluctuation noise on the accuracy of determining coordinates by radio methods. - Academician V.V. Tarin reported on the application of radio electronics in medicine

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SOV/14[illegible]

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and biology. - The work of the conference was conducted in 15 sections. More than 200 papers were read, dealing with the results of scientific research and practical work in the field of radio electronics, and electrical communications, performed by scientific research institutions, enterprises and [illegible] in Moscow, Leningrad, Gor'kiy, Kiyev, Odessa, Taganrog, Rostov, Kuybyshev, Tomsk, Novosibirsk and in many other towns of the USSR. At the section "Theory of Information" 32 papers and reports were read. V.I. Siforov and L. F. Borodin reported on the coding of telegrams by even correcting codes. - Yu.S. Lezin's paper dealt with threshhold signals with incoherent accumulation. -V.Ye. Murav'yev described a new spectrum analysis method. - N.L. Teplov explained a general method of analyzing the noiseproofness of systems with discrete signals

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and with coherent and incoherent reception. Teplov formulated general principles of building communication systems for achieving maximum noiseproofness. B.N. Mityashev discussed the noiseproofness of a method of determining the time position of pulses. G.I. Rukman and G.M. Khaplanov reported on using light as an information transmission channel. B.S. Tsybakov explained results of investigating the carrying capacity of multi-beam communication channels. L.F. Borodin's paper dealt with the transmission speed of messages on symmetric channels. A.Ye. Basharinov, B.G. Pleyshman and G.S. Tyulyatskiy reported on research results which they obtained in the field of system theory and signal detection in multi channel systems. A.M. Polykovskiy discussed new coding methods which may be used in the future. At the section "Gen-

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SOV/142-5-5-19/1?

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eral Radio Engineering" 44 reports were heard. The most important papers from this section are mentioned dealing with: multi-stage frequency multipliers (by Ye.Ye. Zhabotinskiy and Yu.L. Sverdlov); - new methods of synchronous modulation and synchronous detection (by A.M. Polykovskiy); polyharmonic operating conditions in self oscillators (by G.M. Utkin); - phase ratios in a single-circuit parametric amplifiers by M.Ye Gertsenshteyn and B.Ye. Kinber); - two- and multi-resonator quantum amplifiers (V.B. Shteynshleyger and A.S. Mikhaylov); - an integral method of detecting pulse signals (by V.F. Nesterenko); - the calculation of transient processes with frequency modulation (by D.E. Vakman); - the classification of some shf circuit elements (by A.L. Fel'dshtyn and L.R. Yavich). Sixteen papers were read at the section "Ferrite De-

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vices". The discussions dealt with low-noise ferrite devices and with linear ferrite waveguides. A.L. Mikaelyan and N.Z. Shvarts explained a number of problems connected with the theory of electromagnetic parametric ferrite amplifiers and methods of building them. The paper of A.L. Mikaelyan and V.Ya. Antonyants dealt with mixers for which nonlinear phenomena in ferrites were used. A.A. Pistol'kors and Gyuy Yan'-shen', and Ya.A. Monosov discussed in their papers problems connected with the future application of some types of magnetostatic ferrite amplifiers. The paper of A.V. Gaponov, L.A. Ostrovskiy and G.I. Freydman dealt with the theory of electromagnetic shock waves caused by the nonlinear properties of the ferrite medium. A.L. Mikaelyan and A.K. Stolyarov reported on new types of valves based on the theory of phenomena in waveguides

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with ferrites. The papers of A.Z. Stolyarov, M.M. Kovtun and M.V. Bambergskiy dealt with the theory and calculation of resonance type valves. At the "Electronics" section, problems of shf devices were the principal subjects. A number of papers dealt with investigations of relatively well-known shf devices. Other papers dealt with devices based on new principles (electron interaction with undelayed waves, parametric amplification using gas discharge, etc). I. Bleyvas, I.I. Gal'perina, L.M. Kalvin and Ya. L. Mestechkin reported on an investigation of electronic phenomena in the interaction space of shf devices, using an automatic device for plotting the path of charged particles. This automatic device proved to be a valuable aid when investigating and developing shf electronic devices. V.P. Shestopalov reported on

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"Dispersion Properties and Space Resonance of a Helical Waveguide Placed Into a Magnetic Dielectric Medium. The research of A.I. Tereshchenko and V.A. Kovorkin resulted in practical results in designing more efficient magnetron resonators. M.I. Bertanov, M.I. Kuznetsov and V.Ye. Nechayev discussed results of their research for explaining the physics of fluctuation processes in a magnetron. I.K. Kleyvas Ya.I. Merlochkin and V.B. Khomich described the development of a semi-fine "trayektograf" for solving equations of the motion of charged particles in electrical and magnetic fields. This device is of great importance for radio electronics and physics of charged particles. The mass production of this device should be started as soon as possible. Electronic contact tubes and some possible circuit arrangements for using these tubes were the subjects of the report by A.M.

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SOV/141 5-5-18/1?

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Kharchenko, V.V. Bykhovskaya, M.L. Minson and V.V. Zernov. G.N. Rapoport's paper dealt with the problem of exciting a waveguide by an electron beam with periodically changing paths. A.I. Chukin's paper contained interesting information which may be used in developing vacuum tubes with lower i-f losses. G.I. Bukman's and G.M. Khaylanov's report dealt with opti-radio physical methods as one of the directions of quantum radio engineering. The development of these methods is of importance for solving problems when mastering the shortest electromagnetic wavelengths. V.A. Afanas'yev's report had the title "Prospects of Reducing the Noise Factor of UHF Electronic Devices". G.A. Zeytlin suggested a method of calculating the

Card 10/17 Induced current, making a considerable contribution

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to the interaction of an electric field with an electron stream in a plane gap without a space charge. A.V. Gaponov's paper was titled "The Interaction of Electromagnetic Waves With a Nonlinear Electron Stream". At the "Television" section 42 papers were read and discussed. The majority of papers dealt with new methods and new equipment for color TV. V.I. Baletov "Color TV Equipment for the Moscow TV Station"; V.A. Buldakov " A Studio Camera for Color TV"; V.L. Kreytser "Transmitting Two Independent TV Programs on a Common Communication Channel"; L.N. Chvernik and D.D. Sudravskiy "Color TV Projectors". A considerable number of reports at the TV section dealt with new TV circuit measuring methods and the development of instruments for these methods, for example M.I. Krivosheyev "Measuring Fluctuation Noise in TV"; N.G. Deryugin "A Device for Checking the Linearity of a TV Channel"; V.I. Yeremin

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and O.Ye. Yermevich-Chekan "A Square Sinus Pulse Generator". The report of V.G. Kol'tsov and A.[illegible] Angelov "A Transistorized TV set" dealt with a TV set in which the [illegible] with a [illegible]x 70 mm screen is the only vacuum element. The power consumption of this TV set is [illegible] watts, the feed voltage 12 volts. At the section "Propagation of Radio Waves" [illegible] reports were heard, dealing with theoretical and experimental studies of tropospheric propagation, scattering, diffraction, turbulency, antenna gain losses and other phenomena. A number of results of scientific work is used for planning and operating ultrashort wave communication lines. Another group of papers read at this section dealt with theoretical and experimental studies of nonuniformities of the ionosphere and their

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influence on the propagation of radio waves. Studies of the microstructure of the ionosphere is of practical importance for ionospheric communication lines. V.S. Kholstov (USA) reported on existing long-distance communication systems and the prospects of developing radio communication lines between the USA and Europe. At the "Radio Receiver" section, 8 reports were read dealing with the synthesis and calculation of amplifier circuits, receiving methods and circuits and parameters of radio receivers. G.I. Levitan and O.I. Vostryakov explained filters with artificial loss balancing and electric pass band control. M.G. Golubtsov, L.T. Komizov, L.S. Tyufyakin gave information on an shf receiver with a very narrow pass band and automatic tuning. Yu.M. Batanov reported on a new radio communication method with automatic pulse noise suppression. Detector calculations for shf receivers

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were explained by V.V. Rogozin. V.I. Siforskiy gave valuable information on "The selectivity of different wave receivers". At the "Electronic Computer Engineering" Section, [illegible] papers were read. The papers dealt with using ferrite elements in computers and their reliability, new feed circuits for systems consisting of magnetic elements and new memory units consisting of magnetic elements and special electron ray tubes. V.I. Severkyan read the paper "A Transistorized Dynamic Trigger". The paper by A.Ya. Berlonov, Ye.B. Gol'dshtik, Ye.I. Lukov, V.A. Kaitkman and G.V. Katolikov was titled "Special Elements of Transistorized Digital Computers". I.N. Patrikeyev, T.M. Arakhangyan and N.S. Belov reported on "Complex Semiconductor Elements and Units of Digital Computers". N.V. Korol'kov and V.S. Gavrilov described magnetic elements of the "loke coil" type [illegible]

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king on hysteresis loop frequency cycles. These elements increase the operating speed of digital computers and reduce their power consumption. A.A. Genis reported on "The Calculation of Circuits With Cold-Cathode Thyratrons". Ya.A. Mamedli's discussed the prospective application of single-cycle ferrite-diode circuits at low timing pulse frequencies and showed examples of such circuits. Nine papers were read and discussed at the "Transmitter" section. M.S. Neyman's paper was titled "Some Basic Problems in Developing High-Power Transmitters". The results of V.V. Malanov's and Z.F. Foloy's work were compiled in the paper "The Theoretical and Experimental Development of a 1'00-Watt Audio Frequency Pulse Amplifier With an Industrial Efficiency Factor of 50". This paper is of importance for increasing the quality of high-power modulators in transmitters. V.I. Kasandin suggested a method of increasing

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SOV/14[illegible]-5-18/19

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the performance of SSB transmitters. Yu.V. Pogosovskiy explained a method of calculating transmitter stages with auto-anode modulation. Ye.F. Korenagina's paper was titled "On the Stability of Steady State Operation of an Oscillator Having a Tank Circuit Between the Anode and the Grid". The author's theory explains a number of phenomena for which there was no satisfactory explanation so far. G.I. Yevtyanov's paper was titled "Push-Pull Frequency Dividers" and dealt with a new class of frequency dividing circuits. The paper contained the results of their theoretical and experimental investigation. At the final plenary session, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, V.I. Siforov read his paper on the theory of radio communication channels with parameters changing at random. Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, A.A. Pistol'kors reported on

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the synthesis of antennas. Doctor of Technical Sciences A.I. Mikaelyan discussed problems of the nonlinear theory of a ferrite oscillator. This facilitates to establish not only conditions for exciting parametric oscillations, but also to calculate the oscillation amplitude during steady-state operation. Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, E.I. Adirovich discussed reaction properties of transistors causing transient and frequency-phase relations which determine relaxation processes in p-n junctions and in quasineutral regions. Representatives of foreign countries read greeting addresses, stressing the importance of this conference.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1959

Card 17/17

STOLYAROV, L.G.

At the A.S.Popov Society of Radio Engineering and Telecommunication. Radiotekhnika 15 no.7:75-76 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Telecommunication--Congresses)

STOLYAROV, L.G.

All-Union Scientific Session Dedicated to Radio Day. Radiotekhnika 16 no.9:70-77 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Radio—Congresses)

STOLYAROV, L.G.

Third congress of the A.S.Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electronics. Radiotekhnika 17 no.4:77-79 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Radio—Congresses) (Electronics—Congresses)

STOLYAROV, L.G.

All-Union scientific session devoted to "Radio Day." Radiotekhnika 17 no.9:75-78 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Radio—Congresses)

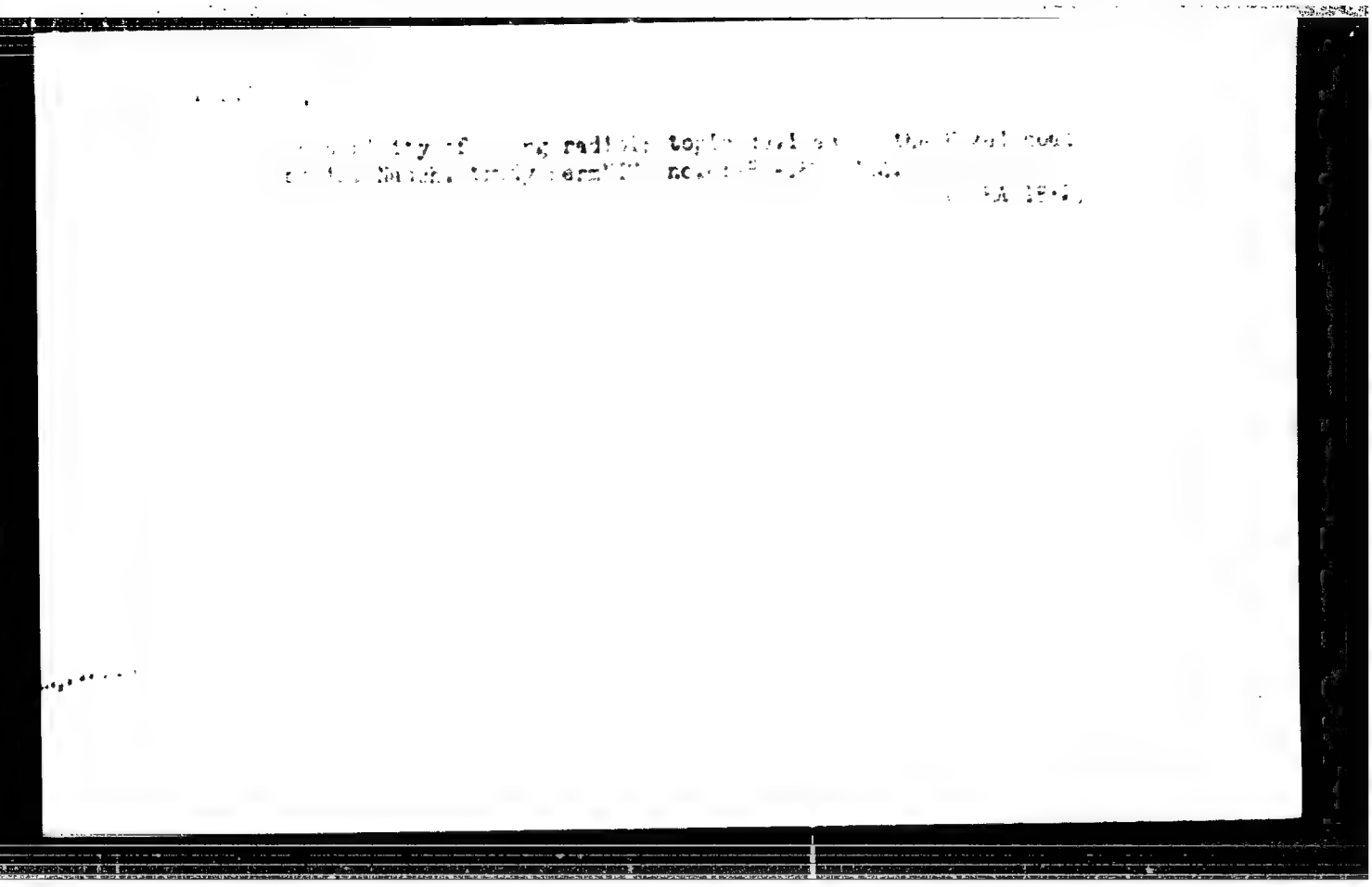
[redacted], [redacted]

Parameters of the atmosphere of inhalatoriums with electro-aerosol equipment. Nauch. trudy Perm NIVI no. 4:173-185 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

NEL'SON, I.A.; STOLYAROV, L.I.

Apparatus for group electroaerosol therapy and preventive action. Med. prom. 16 no.1:52-57 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Permskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(INHALATION THERAPY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)



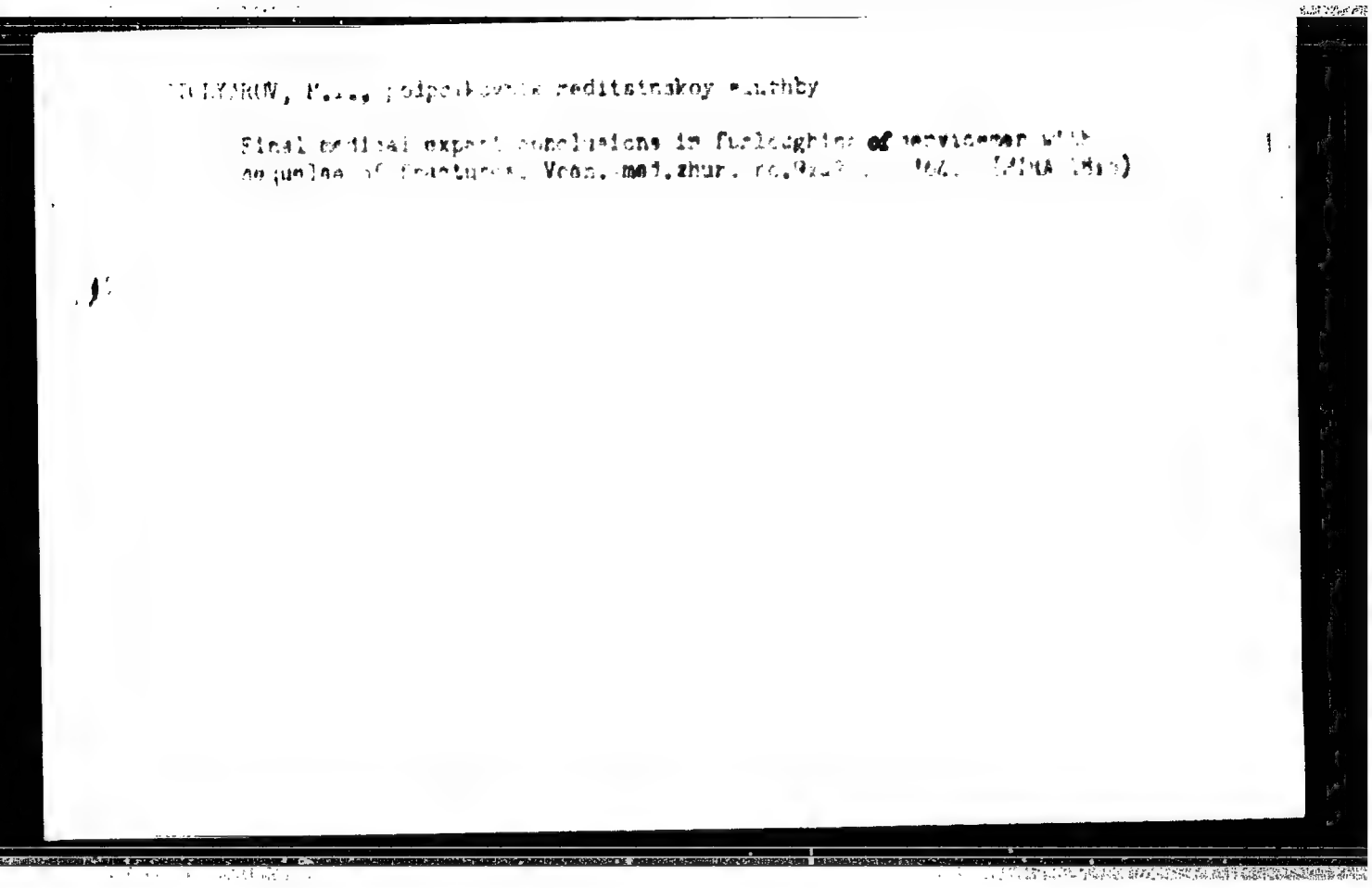
SVI, P.M., inzh.; STOLYAROV, M.D., inzh.

Special features in the testing of 400 kv. equipment. Elek.sta. 30 no.1:48-53 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric transformers--Testing)
(Electric circuit breakers--Testing)

STOLYAROV, M.I., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Expert evaluation of military personnel with traumatic disorders of the knee joint. Voen.-med.zhur. no.2:43-46 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(KNEE wds. & inj.)



STOLYAROV, M.V.

Shortcomings of a book ("Citrus and other subtropical fruits" by I.S. Lekveishvili. Reviewed by M.V. Stolyarov). Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 3 no.2:64 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. TSitrusovyy sovkhoz, Novyy Afon.
(Tropical fruit) (Citrus fruit) (Lekveishvili, I.S.)

STOLYAROV, M.V.

Experiment with aerosols in controlling injurious grasshoppers [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.8:1252-1253 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Locusts--Extermination) (Aerosols)

STOLYAROV, M.V., aspirant

Isophya redtenbacheri Ad. in Georgia. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no. 8:36-37 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Georgia--Agricultural pests)

STOLYAROV, M.V.

Specific features of geographical distribution, ecology and biology of the long-horned grasshopper in Abkhazia. Ent. obos. 39 no.4:761-774 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey entomologii Leningradskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta, g. Pushkin.
(Abkhazia--Locust)

STOLYAROV, M. V., Cand Bio Sci -- "Fauna, biology, and economical significance of grasshoppers in the western part of GSSR." Len, 1961. (Zool Inst of Acad Sci USSR. Sci Council) (KL, 8-61, 238)

STOLYAROV, M.V.

Characteristics of geographical distribution and ecology of grasshoppers in Adzharia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 26 no.4:441-446 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR L.P. Kalandadze.
(Adzharistan--Locusts)

[illegible], M.A.

Desert locust Schistocerca gregaria Forsk. (Orthoptera, Acrididae) in Turkmenia in the summer of 19[illegible]. Ent. obоz. 43 no.1:21-31 '64

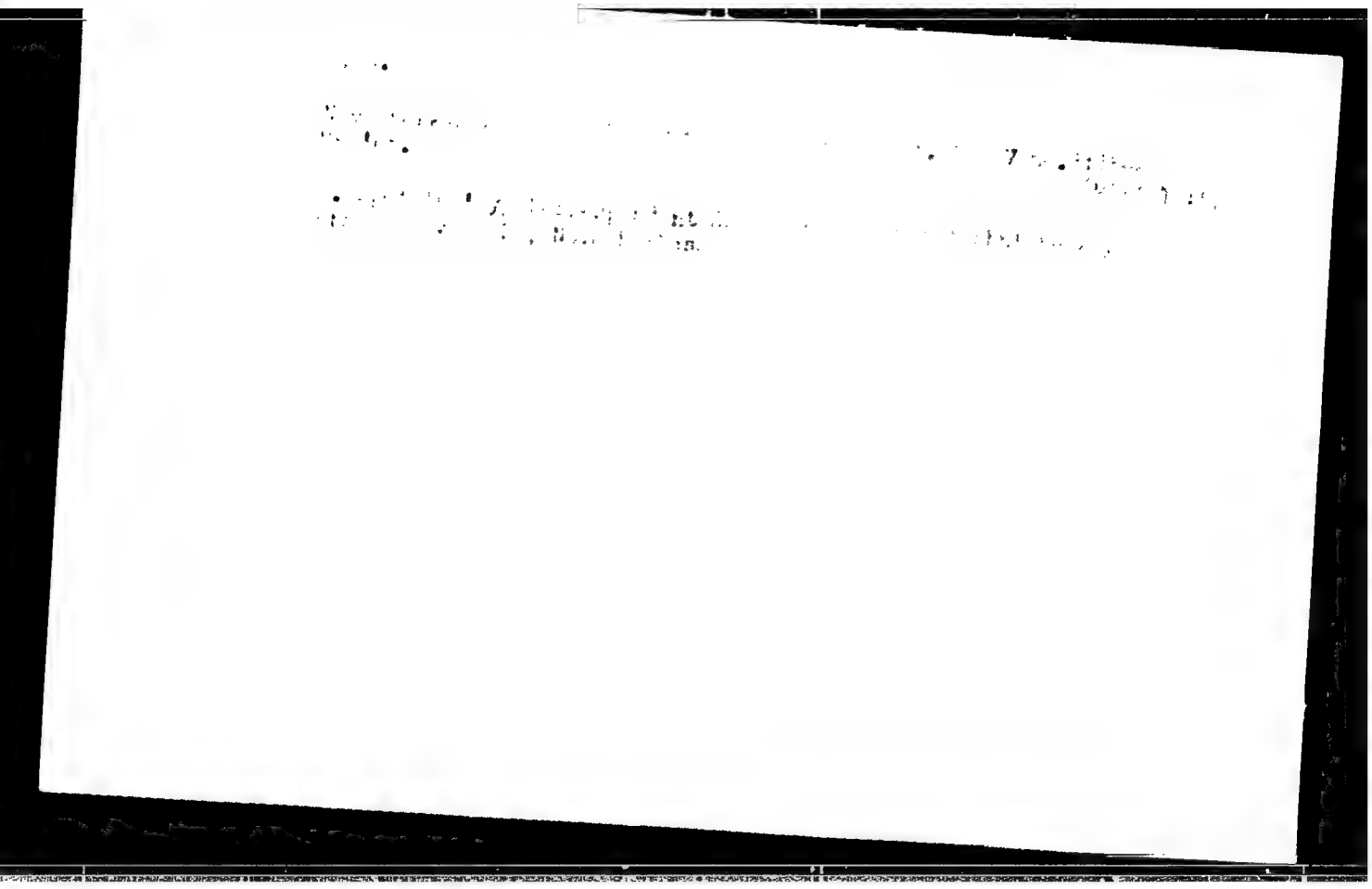
1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.

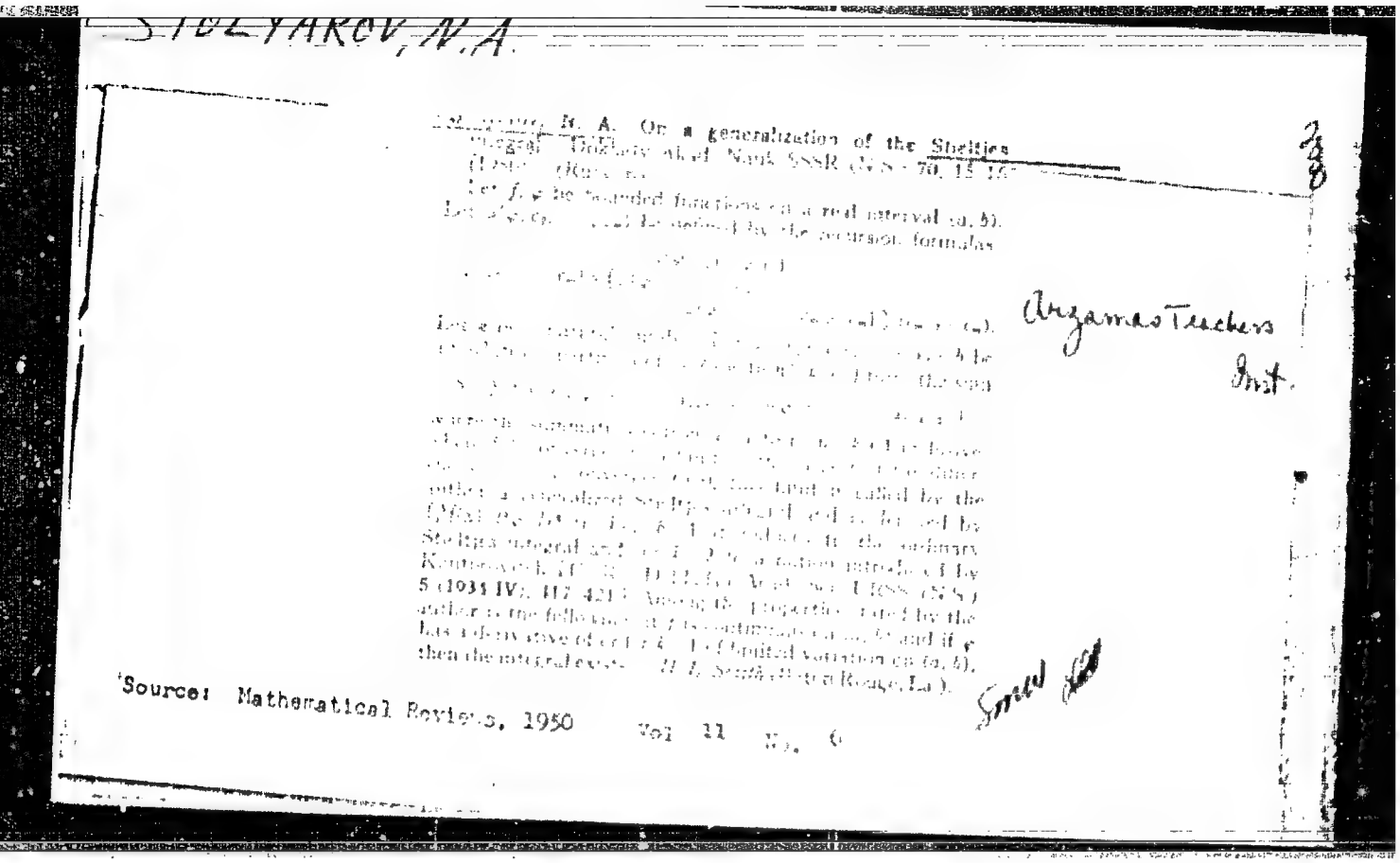
[illegible] groups of Orthoptera of the Badkhyz region
[illegible]. Ent. obozr. 44 no.3:586-594 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

[illegible] Zoological Institut Academiya nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

STOLYAROV, N.

Nonutilized potentialities. NTO 5 no.8:35-36 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

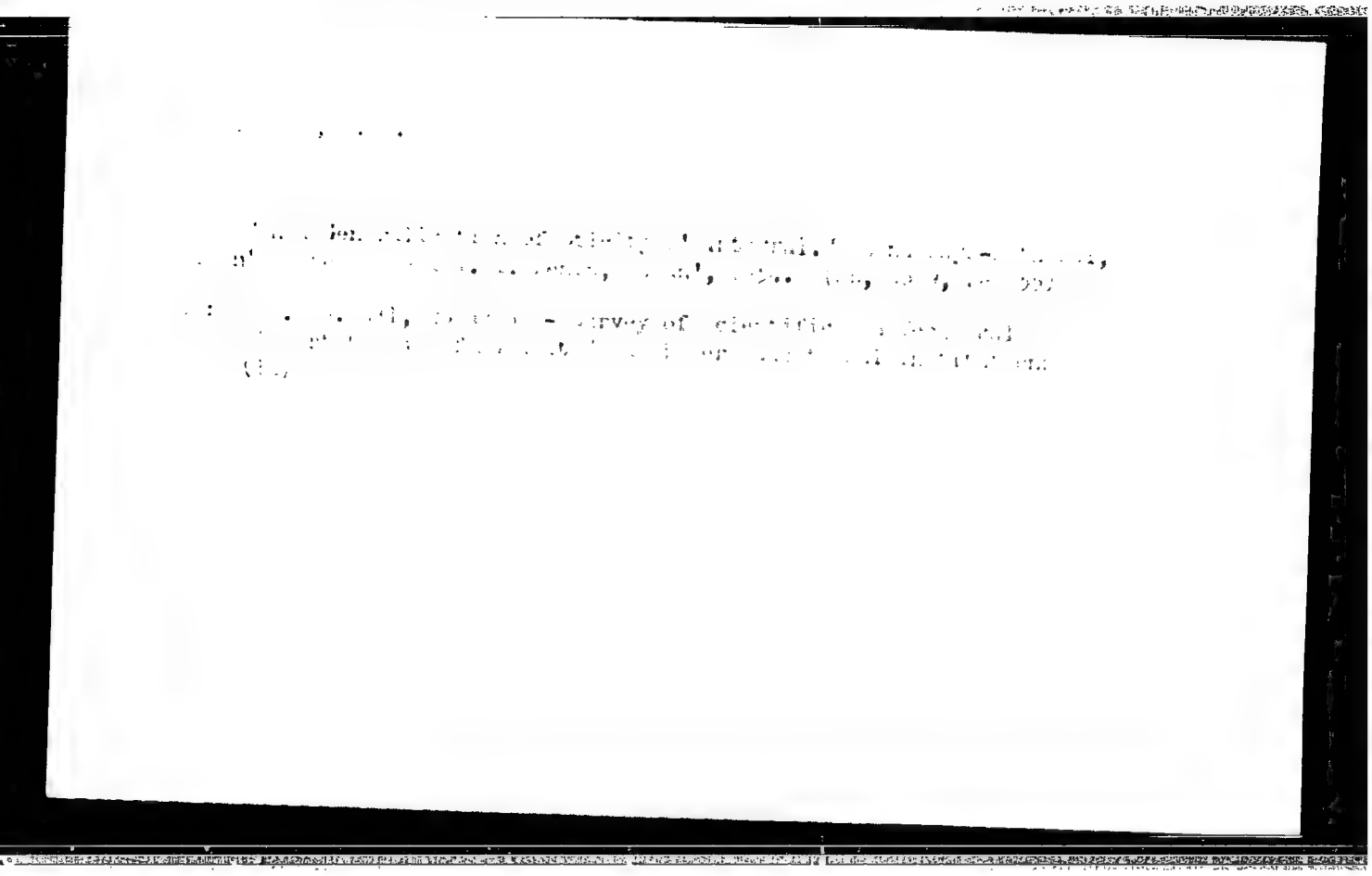




STOLYAROV, N.A.

Arizona Teachers Inst.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1950 Vol 11 No. 6



STOLYAROV, N.A. (Chkalov)

Konstantin Aleksandrovich Toropov. Mat. v shkole no.1:70-71 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)

(Toropov, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, 1860-1933)

STOLJAROV, N.A.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Functional analysis CARD 1/1 PG - 105
AUTHOR STOLJAROV N.A.
TITLE On a generalisation of the Stieltjes integral.
PERIODICAL Doklady Akad. Nauk 105, 652-655 (1955)
reviewed 6/1956

For the Stieltjes integral of second order $\int_a^b f(x) \frac{d^2\varphi(x)}{dx}$ (compare also Doklady Akad. Nauk 70, 15-16 (1950)) the author proves a formula for the partial integration. Especially holds: If there exists the Hellinger integral $\int_a^b \frac{df(x)\,d\varphi(x)}{dx}$ and $\varphi(x)$ possesses one-sided derivatives $\varphi_-'(b)$ and $\varphi_+'(a)$ in a and b, then there exists $\int_a^b f(x) \frac{d^2\varphi(x)}{dx}$ and is equal to

$$f(b)\,\varphi_-'(b) - f(a)\,\varphi_+'(a) - \int_a^b \frac{df(x)\,d\varphi(x)}{dx} .$$

INSTITUTION: Public Pedagogical Institute Ckalov.

STOLYAROV, N.A. (Chkalov)

Studying inequalities. Mat. v shkole no.2:41-44 Mr-Ap '56.
(Mathematics--Problems, exercices, etc.) (MLRA 9:6)

STOLYAROV, N.A. (Chkalov)

Program of mathematics lectures for students of the 10th class.
Mat.v shkole no.3:88 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

STOLYAROV, N.A.

Stolyarov, N. A. A generalization of the Stieltjes integral. Ukrain. Mat. Ž. 8 (1956), 330–334. (Russian)

The writer defines and gives some properties of a second order Stieltjes integral studied in the case $\psi(x) = x$ by Hahn [Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. Kl. S.-B. IIa. 134 (1925), 443–470]. For $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$, let $\Delta\psi_k = \psi(x_{k+1}) - \psi(x_k)$; then the integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, d^2\varphi(x)$$

is the limit as $\max \Delta x_k \to 0$ of

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \Delta\psi_k \varphi(x_{k-1}) - (\Delta\psi_k + \Delta\psi_{k-1})\varphi(x_k) + \Delta\psi_{k-1}\varphi(x_{k+1}) \Big/ \Delta\psi_k \Delta\psi_{k-1}$$

Some conditions sufficient for existence of this integral are given; one integration by parts formula connects this with the Hellinger integral. M. M. Day

1-f;w

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 40(USSR) 44-1-275

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, N. A.

TITLE: On a Generalization of a Hahnian Integral (Ob odnom obobshchenii integrala Khana)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Chkalovskogo ped. in-ta, 1956, Nr 9, pp. 3-26.

ABSTRACT: The conception of the generalized Hahnian integral: $\int f(x)\, d\Phi(x)$ is investigated where $\Psi(x)$ is an increasing function. (For $\Psi(x) \equiv x$, we obtain a Hahnian integral.) Properties and theorems of existence of this integral with different assumptions for f, φ, Ψ are investigated; analogous formulas for partial integration are determined. Connection with the integral of Hellinger are noted. Assumptions on the limiting conversion under the sign of the Hahnian integral are considered.

Card 1/1 P. I. Romanovskiy

STOL'AROV, N.A.

Study of derivatives in the secondary school. Uch.zap.Chkal.gos. ped.inst.no.9:446-455 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

STOLYAROV, N. A.

A theorem of difference quotients. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.4:152-154 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni A. I. Mikoyana.

(Functions)

STOLYAROV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; LUSKINOVICH, N.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; BELIKOV, B.S., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, E.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Repair of interurban overhead communication lines with larger work teams; experience of the Michurinsk wire communication center] Remont mezhdugorodnykh vozdushnykh linii sviazi ukrupnennoi kolonnoi; iz opyta raboty Michurinskogo lineino-tekhnicheskogo uzla. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1954. 31 p. (MLRA 7:11)

(Michurinsk--Telegraph lines--Maintenance and repair)
(Telegraph lines-- Maintenance and repair--Michurinsk)
(Michurinsk--Telephone lines--Maintenance and repair)
(Telephone lines--Maintenance and repair--Michurinsk)

Stolyarov, N.D.

USSR/ Electronics - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 9/19

Authors : Stolyarov, N. D., Chief of the Michurin LTU (Linear Telephone Administration) of Tambov oblast

Title : Servicing a section of the main line

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 4 (181), 18-19, Apr 1955

Abstract : The various factors concerning the maintenance of a section of the main communication line are discussed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

STOLYAHOV, N.I.; BORODENKOV, M.G.

Using a pneumatic lubricator for greasing cylinders of high-pressure gas engines. Khim.prom. no.2:119 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Cylinders)

Stolyarov, N.I.

USSR/Chemistry - Oxygen, liquid FD-1 69

Card 1/1 Pub 50-13/19

Author : Stolyarov, N. I., Borodenkov, M. G.

Title : A new design of [pneumatically] powered valves for regenerators of liquid oxygen installations

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 110-111 (46-47), Mar 1955

Abstract : Outline details of an improved design of a valve for regenerators of KT-1000 liquid oxygen installations. Four figures.

Institution: First Moscow Autogenous [Welding] Equipment Plant

67-6-9/23

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, N.I.

TITLE: A Switching Mechanism for the Filling Ramps of Oxygen Filling Stations (Mekhanizm pereklyucheniya napolnitel'nykh ramp)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1957, Nr 6, pp. 28-30 (USSR)
Received: April 7, 1958

ABSTRACT: The device recommended here for an oxygen filling station consists in principle in the following: The oxygen is fed simultaneously to two filling stations arranged side by side, where filling of the oxygen containers takes place. The innovation concerned consists in the application of locking devices of new construction, in which instead of valves fitted with a screw wheel, a new ball-locking device is used, which is operated by means of a lever. It is described as follows: The opening, through which oxygen is fed to the locking device, is not, as hitherto usual, closed by a mushroom-shaped valve, but by a steel ball, which is pressed against the opening by a spiral spring. When the lever is moved from its vertical position, in which it is at rest into the horizontal position, the ball is pressed upwards (against the spring) by means of an excentric worm and a spindle, and in this way the path for the oxygen supply is opened and

Card 1/2

C.

STOLYAROV, N.I.; SHUVALOV, I.M., inzhener.

New pump for liquid argon. Kislorod 10 no.1:33-34 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Argon) (Pumping machinery)

STOLYAROV, N.I.

Switching mechanism for charging ramps. Kislorod 10 no.6:28-30 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Gases, Compressed)

67-58-3-9/18

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, N.I.

TITLE: Agglutinating Gummed Belts by Means of Celluloid Adhesive Material (Sklelvaniye prorezinennykh remney tselluloidnym kleyem)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod. 1958, Nr 3, pp. 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Flat gummed belts are being used in the USSR for driving most compressor machines. It was found to be disadvantageous to sew such belts together. A new process of glueing the ends of such belts together was worked out by the I. Moscow Autogenous Plant. This method, which gave good results, is divided into the following three processes: 1.) Preparation of the belt, i.e. measuring the ends of the belt destined to be glued together according to the total length and width of the belt (10 mm per every 1 m of the length of the belt was deducted in consideration of elongation). 2.) As these belts usually consist of 5 layers, reduction (tapering) is carried out layer by layer. The ends are then nailed to the wooden clamp, and after having been coated with adhesive, are pressed together. 3.) The adhesive consists of celluloid dissolved in a mixture of aceton, pear ether, and ethylene spirit. For 1 m^2

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Vulcanizing Gummed Belts by Means of Celluloid Adhesive Material

67 58-3-9/16

of the belt to be glued together 1 kg of celluloid, 1.5 l of ethylene spirit, 0.5 kg pear ether, and 10 kg aceton are necessary. The belt glued together in this manner works reliably for 1 - 1.5 years, and the parts glued together prove to be stronger than those which are not glued, as the latter often become useless because the layers separate. There are 4 figures.

1. Compressors--Equipment 2. Belts--Bonding 3. Belts--Coating
4. Adhesives--Preparation 5. Celluloid--Performance

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ACC NR: AR6021884 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/003/V015/V016

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, N. N.

31
30
B

TITLE: Dynamic flexing of a shallow orthotropic double curvature shell

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 3V106

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. po teorii plastin i obolochek, No. 3, Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1965, 212-217

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic flexing, orthotropic shell, orthotropic double curvature shell, shallow orthotropic shell, flexing, flexural vibration

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of vibrations in a rectangular orthotropic double-curvature shallow shell resting on an elastic foundation having two rigidity coefficients. The shell is supported by ribs which are absolutely rigid in stretching-compression and flexure in a direction perpendicular to the middle surface of the shell, but not to shear. The dynamic load acts perpendicular to

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ACC NR: AR6021884

the plane of the supporting surface. The design is based on V. Z. Vlasov's differential equations for small lateral vibrations in an orthotropic shell. Solution is obtained by integral transforms. P. A. Lukash. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2

KIPRIANOV, A.I.; STOLYAROV, N.Z.

2-benzothiazolylacrylic acid and its derivatives. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.1:57-60 '53. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko, kafedra organicheskoy khimii. (Acrylic acid)

YERMAKOV, V.I.; MASLOV, V.N.; STOLYAROV, O.G.

Application of high-frequency analysis to colloid chemical investigations. Koll.zhur. 19 no.2:198-200 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Colloids) (Electrochemical analysis)

L 10165-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pr-4 IJP(c)/AFETR/AFWL/ ASD(a)-5/ESD(gs)/AS(mp)-2/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4046645 S/0181/64/006/010/3170/3172

AUTHORS: Mil'vidskiy, M. G.; Stolyarov, O. G.; Berkova, A. V.

TITLE: Concerning the mechanical properties of heavily doped silicon single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 3170-3172

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, single crystal, doping, mechanical property, impurity concentration, crystal lattice structure, dislocation free crystal

ABSTRACT: Dislocation-free single crystals grown by the Czochralski method and doped with 1×10^{15}--1×10^{20} cm^{-3} B, As and P, with 1×10^{15}--2×10^{18} cm^{-3} Al, and 1×10^{15}--8×10^{18} cm^{-3} Sb were investigated. The deformation was carried out at 800C (±1°) in an atmosphere of spectroscopically pure helium at the relative rate of 6.8×10^{-4} sec^{-1}. Five samples were used to determine the upper yield

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point for a given impurity concentration. At impurity concentrations of 10^{15}--10^{16} cm^{-3} all samples had the same upper yield point of ~20 kg/mm^2. At higher impurity concentrations, the behavior of p- and n-type samples was quite different. The introduction of acceptor impurities strengthened the crystals while donor impurities weakened them. The yield point decreased on approach to the limit of solubility of an impurity but p-type crystals were stronger. The relatively low strength of dislocation-free single crystals and the effect of the doping impurities on the yield point were explained by the presence of vacancies and their interaction with carriers and doping impurities and by the effect of doping impurity on the silicon lattice. "The authors thank V. I. Fistul' for discussions."
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut redkometallicheskoy promy*shlennosti, Moscow (State Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Rare-Metal Industry)

L 10365-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046645

SUBMITTED: 19May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 68 NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

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L 11998-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ESD(t) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4048397 S/0181/64/006/011/3259/3262

AUTHORS: Mil'vidskiy, M. G.; Stolyarov, O. G.; Berkova, A. V.

TITLE: Dislocations in heavily doped silicon single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3259-3262

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, single crystal, doping, impurity concentration, dislocation density

ABSTRACT: Single crystals doped with phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, boron and aluminum were investigated. The dopant concentration in crystals was measured by means of the Hall effect. It ranged from 5×10^{14} to 1.1×10^{20} cm^{-3} in the case of P, As, and B doping, up to 8×10^{18} cm^{-3} in the case of Sb, and up to 2×10^{18} cm^{-3} in the case of Al. The single crystals were grown by the Czochralski method along the [111] direction. No special measures were taken to prevent the development of dislocations in the ingots. The disloca-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048397

tion density was determined by chemical etching in a chromium reagent and decoration with copper, as well as by x-ray diffraction. Single crystals of the p-type, doped with B and Al, had dislocations (10^3--10^4 cm^{-2}) throughout the investigated range of impurity concentration. Single crystals of the n-type behaved differently: the dislocations disappeared at a definite concentration of the dopant. On doping with P and As, the dislocations disappeared (by climb to the surface) at resistivities of $\rho \approx 0.03$ ohm.cm ($n = 5 \times 10^{17}$ cm^{-3}). These n-type crystals remained dislocation-free over a wide range of the dopant concentrations (dislocations reappeared only on approach to the solubility limit). The results are explained as follows. The dislocation climb to the crystal surface is facilitated by a high concentration of vacancies. The vacancy concentration is affected by impurities: if the impurity concentration and the carrier density are comparable, the presence of donors should increase the vacancy concentration and the presence of acceptors should reduce it.

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